



Integrating ecosystem services in the MSP implementation and follow up
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#### This is the Maritime Spatial Plan for Finland 2030.

The maritime spatial plan consists of five parts, which you can read by following the links below.



MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

Legislative framework, planning principles and process description.



SCENARIOS

Potential and alternative scenarios for the future of marine areas up to 2050



VISIONS

Vision for the sustainable use of marine areas 2050, and sector-specific roadmaps 2030



MARITIME SPATIAL PLANS

Maritime spatial plans for Finland's three planning areas



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Assessment of the indirect impacts of the maritime spatial plan



### MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN 2030 FOR FINLAND

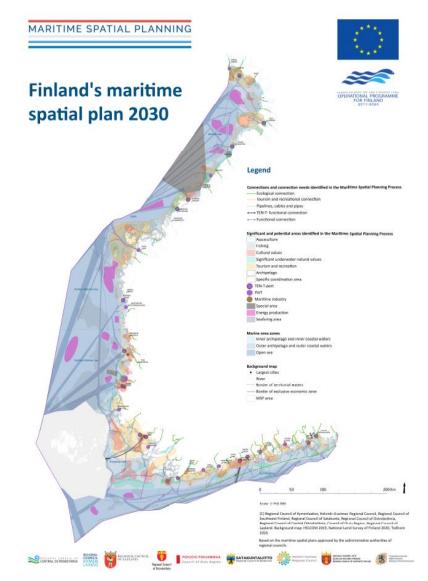
The maritime spatial plan was prepared in three parts. The planning solutions were made in comprehensive and wide-ranging collaboration with stakeholders along the entire coast, and they take into consideration the special characteristics of each area.

The maritime spatial plan identifies the needs of the marine environment and the wellbeing of maritime actors equally, without placing them in an order of importance. The sectors examined have different societal and community values, which the plan seeks to foster.

The plan indicates areas and connections of significance and with potential.

The plan identifies the current and future potentials and synergies of maritime industries and the marine environment. By its nature, the plan opens up opportunities rather than excluding them.

The Marking Card Library is an integral part of the mapped plan. The library provides a general label for the map markings, a description of each marking, the planning principles, the characteristics and priorities in the planning areas, the interaction between the land and the sea, and the principles, surveys and studies.





## CONTENT OF THE PRESENTATION

- Means to intergate ecosystem services implementation in the Finnish MSP
  - 1) Intergrating MSFD goals and MSP; marine zones and planning markings
  - 2) Sectoral Visions 2030 and Roadmaps

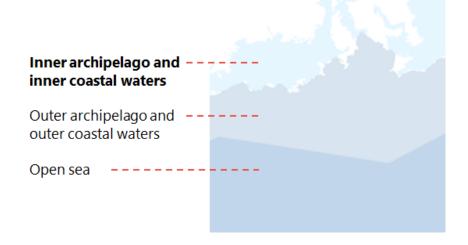
## II Follow up

A prelimary plan for EVALUATION & MONITORING of Finnish Maritime Spatial Plan 2030

# MSP IN RELATION TO MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

MSP is a planning component of EU's Integrated Maritime Policy. MSP is closely linked to MSFD.

- The environmental goals of Finland's national Marine Strategy are taken into account in MSP.
- MSP promotes the sustainable use of the sea and supports the achievement of good marine environmental status.
- When applying the ecosystem approach, maritime spatial planning is based on goals related to the status of the marine environment.
- Characteristics of the marine areas are taken into account.
- Attainment of environmental objectives is supported at all levels of planning.



Marine area zones are planned taking into account, e.g., the protection and promotion of the good status of the marine environment, the special features of the marine environment and land-sea interactions.

The zone division is based on the classification of coastal waters covering the entire coast of Finland.



## Marine area zones – planning zones

### Description

Maritime spatial planning zones are 1) inner archipelago and inner coastal waters, 2) outer archipelago and outer coastal waters and 3) open sea. The zone division is based on the classification of coastal waters covering the entire cost of Finland. The materials have been generalised to suit the need of maritime spatial planning. The simplified zoning combines the inner and central archipelago and inner coastal waters.

### Planning principles concerning all the zones

All zones are planned taking into account the protection and promotion of the good status of the marine environment, preservation of cultural values, protection of the seafaring conditions, international infrastructure and traffic connections, the special features of the marine environment, interaction between the land and the sea, and national defence requirements. Open sea views and preservation of landscape values should be considered in the planning and development of all the zones

# Markings

 Zone/zones, General definition, Marking description, Planning principle, Special characteristics and priorities of the planning areas: The northern Bothnian Sea, Quark and Bothnian Bay, The Archipelago Sea and southern Bothnian Sea, The Gulf of Finland, Land-sea interactions, Starting points and surveys

## Significant underwater natural values

Positioning in the maritime spatial planning zones

Marking description The marking indicates significant valuable underwater nature areas, which are potential production areas of ecosystem services



# ... Markings

- ☑ Inner archipelago and inner coastal waters
- Outer archipelago and outer coastal waters
- 🗹 Open sea
- Energy production
- Aquaculture
- **K** Fishing
- Cultural values
- Significant underwater natural values
- Ecological connection
- Tourism and recreation
- ☑ Tourism and recreational connection
- Archipelago
- ☑ TEN-T functional connections and functional connections
- Specific coordination area
- ☑ TEN-T ports and ports
- Maritime industry
- Seafaring area
- Special area
- Pipelines, cables and pipes



## Vision work

Shared VISION for 2050 –Sustainable wellbeing from the sea

Sector-specific VISIONS for 2030

## Roadmaps

- Public support
- Regional planning and infrastructure
- Nature and environment
- Cooperation and interaction



# Sustainable wellbeing from the sea





## Vision 2050

### A healthy Baltic Sea

By 2050, through cooperation, maritime livelihoods will be successfully adjusted to the preconditions pertaining to marine ecosystems. Marine ecosystems will be fostered as a whole alongside cultural heritage, making progressive use of research information and a renewing approach. Taking care of the good status of the marine environment will be part of normal operations in all sectors, as well as being identified as a precondition for wellbeing.

### Sustainable blue growth

Finland will lead the way in sustainable blue growth in marine areas. Innovations, a common will and cross-border cooperation will create a competitive advantage for the entire country. Successful marine trades and vibrant coastal regions strengthen one another, as well as providing exemplary low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy solutions, also at the international level.

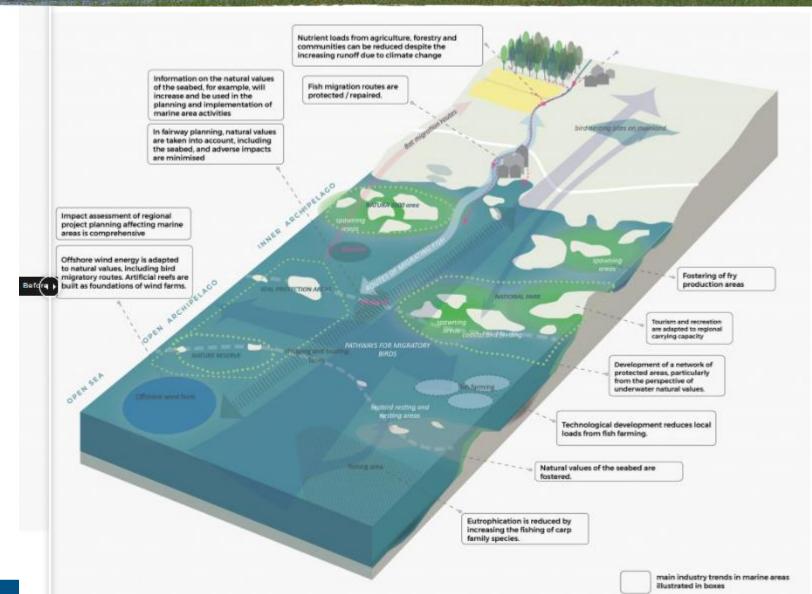
### Wellbeing for people

The use of marine areas will increase wellbeing in Finnish society and communities. Operations and movement in marine areas are safe, as well as being considerate of the special characteristics of the marine area. Systematic long-term cooperation and the controlled use of marine areas will support society's transition to an era where there is a balance between human activity and the marine environment.

# Nature conservation and management

All operators impacting the marine environment take into account the ecological preconditions of the marine environment and safeguard marine biodiversity.

Collaborative and sustainable protection of the marine environment improves the state of the marine ecosystem.



Regional planning and infrastructure

Nature and the environment

Cooperation and interaction

Public support

#### The interaction between land and sea is better understood as part of regional planning

- The interaction between nature and people is taken into account (systemic understanding)
- Natural waterways are examined in cooperation with local operators and residents
- Awareness is improved of the impacts of various operations on the state of marine areas, and a commitment is made to common goals
- Efforts will be made to increase the nutrient cycle
- Shipping lane needs will be considered more carefully to save the shoreline in the planning process
- Comprehensive planning will be improved (incl. operation chaining and integration)

#### The optimisation of area use is effective from the perspective of the state of the marine environment

- The special characteristics of areas will be taken into account in planning and the allocation of marine activities
- What can be done and what must not be done in marine areas will be defined clearly and accurately
- The value of tangible assets will be established for biodiversity to support decision-making (modelling)



# Roadmaps

- ☑ Tourism and recreation
  - **Energy**
  - Maritime logistics
- Fishing and aquaculture
  - Blue biotechnology
  - Maritime industry
  - Extractive sector
- Nature conservation and management
  - Cultural heritage

### **EVALUATION & MONITORING**

#### KEY CONTENT OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN

#### VISION 2030

Maritime cultural heritage will be fostered, and knowledge of it will have increased. Cultural heritage lays a foundation for preserving and enhancing biodiversity and the vitality of the coast.

#### Planning principle

When developing entities of cultural values, it is important to take into account the preservation of their characteristics, fostering of cultural values, accessibility of the areas, ecological values, the value of the open maritime landscape, and maritime livelihoods.

#### Roadmap

Cultural heritage will be part of the areas' vitality

A good status of the marine environment will support the preservation of cultural heritage

Cooperation between sectors and a holistic perspective

There will be sufficient resources for fostering cultural heritage

Awareness of the topic will have improved

#### Processes that may support the plan's implementation

Possible impacts of the plan's implementation Impacts on the sector

Value entities are taken comprehensively into account in further planning and implementation.

Cooperation with the museum authorities in processes related to cultural heritage

Increase in the knowledge and understanding of maritime cultural heritage

Investments in maintaining cultural heritage

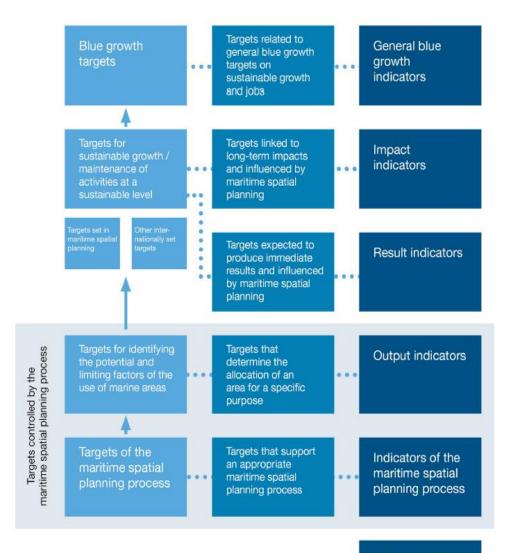
value entities will promote the fostering of cultural values in the areas designated in the plan. Fostering of cultural heritage will enable the strengthening of the areas' pull factors, coastal culture and local identities.

Identification of cultural

Pressures of use on cultural heritage sites may grow and for example, result in wear and tear on sites. Fostering of cultural heritage may restrict the use of sites for certain activities. Will support the fostering of maritime cultural heritage.

#### Situation in 2020:

Cultural heritage is highly important for communities' identities, and cultural heritage destinations are important pull factors of tourism and recreation. Lack of resources is a problem related to maintaining cultural environment destinations. The knowledge of underwater cultural heritage is currently incomplete.



Other ecological indicators

# www.merialuesuunnittelu.fi/en/ www.merialuesuunnitelma.fi

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